



the WATER TAP

WASHINGTON'S DRINKING WATER NEWSLETTER

Emergency Drinking Water Sources: Will they be usable in a drought?

It's late summer. The weather's been hot and dry for months and your two working wells have been running nonstop for weeks. The water table's down, system pressure is low, and the reservoir never fills completely at night. The fire chief's worried, and you're getting lots of complaints.

Some people have suggested you reconnect old well #1 out behind the shop. It was shut down years before you came on the scene. You don't know how much water it could produce, what the quality is, or if the pump even works.

You feel under the gun to find a quick solution, but you seem to remember there was a good reason why the town disconnected that well. Where are those old records, anyway...?

Over 700 Group A public water systems in Washington report having one or more emergency sources, defined in state regulations as:

- Approved by the Department of Health (DOH) for emergency purposes only

- Not used for routine or seasonal water demands
- Physically disconnected
- Identified in the purveyor's emergency response plan

While you can't anticipate most emergencies, a drought may present an opportunity to prepare for the possible use of an emergency source of water.

When there is a drought, a water system and its customers should first conserve water as much as possible. Emergency sources should be used only when conservation efforts are unable to balance demands with dwindling supplies.

If you anticipate possible use of an emergency source, DOH recommends that you take action in advance to ensure that the water from this source will be acceptable from a health standpoint and provide a reliable level of production.

The main health concern is acute microbiological and chemical contaminants. Bacteria and other microorganisms can cause immediate and severe health impacts. Unfiltered or inadequately treated surface water supplies, shallow hand-dug wells, wells directly impacted by surface water, unsealed wells, and poorly constructed or protected springs are examples of sources at high risk of microbiological contamination. In addition, nitrate levels above the drinking water standard pose an immediate risk to fetuses of pregnant women and to children less than 12 months of age.



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See our web site
www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/ for
back issues of Water Tap plus
information on programs,
emergencies, publications,
regulations, funding, data, and
many other subjects.

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THE DIRECTOR'S COLUMN

BY GREGG GRUNENFELDER



Keep Focused In 2003

As we move into another challenging year ahead, it is important for all of us to remain focused on our shared mission of protecting the health of our communities by assuring safe and reliable drinking water. In this regard, the key priorities for the Division of Drinking Water remain unchanged from 2002. To briefly revisit a few of our top priorities:

Being positioned and ready to respond to public health emergencies in a timely and competent manner.

Our most common emergency requiring immediate action is acute coliform violations that occur in many systems of various sizes on a fairly regular basis. Being prepared to notify your customers of such occurrences within 24 hours is a key expectation and responsibility. If you don't have a copy of the health advisory materials we've prepared to help you in these situations, please contact your regional office or visit our website at <http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Coliform/coliform.htm>

In addition, security-related incidents remain an important area requiring quick, competent, and appropriate response. If you experience a security incident, you should first contact your local law enforcement agency, then the Division of Drinking Water (either your regional office, or through our after-hours emergency response number, 1-887-481-4901).

In Florida, a water system security incident that went unreported for a day or more resulted in emergency rule making which now puts an added level of regulatory responsibility on water systems. I think we can all agree that we don't need more rules, but we do need to work closely together in many aspects of our business.

Having competent, well trained operators overseeing the public water system operations in our state.

Our operator certification program is a high priority for us, and we have worked with several training providers to provide hundreds of hours of quality training to operators over the past year.

December 31, 2003 will mark the end of the current professional growth cycle for certified operators. Check the status of your continuing education units (CEUs) now, and be sure you will meet the required 3 CEUs before December 31st.

If you need additional CEUs, **don't wait**. Check our training calendar and act now to sign up for the training most appropriate for you and your system.

The calendar for April through July starts on page 16, and the full calendar is on the web at: http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Our_Main_Pages/training.htm

Conducting sanitary surveys and working with water purveyors to identify and correct deficiencies.

In conjunction with local health jurisdictions and other qualified surveyors around the state, we completed surveys on over 800 water systems in 2002. Our goals for 2003 will be similar. Getting these surveys completed is a high priority activity for us, and if you haven't had a survey in a while you may well be hearing from us in 2003.

In addition to being prepared for your survey, you also will need to act in a timely manner to correct any significant deficiencies found. These surveys, which for most systems will occur once every five years, are good opportunities to review your system facilities and operations and discuss issues with our staff.

Taking action to address cross connections and prevent back flow incidents.

In a 2002 survey of the larger water systems in our state, we found that 13 percent of those responding reported no cross connection control program activities in 2001. Of those conducting a program, only 55 percent of high hazard facilities were reported as meeting backflow prevention requirements. And finally, on these larger systems only 63 percent of the sewage-related facilities served by the systems met current backflow protection requirements.

Cross connections are a potentially serious source of contamination, and we need to do better across all categories of water systems in implementing adequate programs to prevent backflow of contaminants.

As a division, we look forward to working with all of you in 2003 to ensure the delivery of safe drinking water to our communities. Our regional offices are our main point of contact for you. If you have questions, concerns, or issues to discuss, please don't hesitate to call. Working together we achieve our shared mission aimed at true public health protection.

Data collection sheds light on cross connection control by large utilities

If you attended one of the division's drinking water seminars last fall you heard the results from 2001 data collection on the largest utilities' cross connection control (CCC) programs.

Last year was the first time the division systematically solicited annual summary information about implementation activities. Another first was the ability to submit the data through a web-based application.

Since 1970, public water systems in Washington have been required to develop CCC programs. Past Division of Drinking Water efforts have focused on written programs, but that focus has now shifted to program implementation and backflow prevention for high-hazard premises.

Development of written programs is still important, but implementation of those programs is the key to protecting public health. Unprotected high-hazard premises pose the greatest risks to systems and their consumers.

Findings from 2001

The largest Group A community systems (those with more than 1,000 connections) were asked to submit their data, preferably through the web-based submission process. Results indicated:

- 13 percent of the systems reported that they weren't implementing a CCC program in 2001.
- Only 55% of high-hazard premises statewide met current backflow protection requirements.
- Only 63% of the sewage-related facilities had the required backflow protection.

- Not all of the largest public water system in the state responded, so further data collection is needed to better assess the status of CCC programs statewide.

What's next

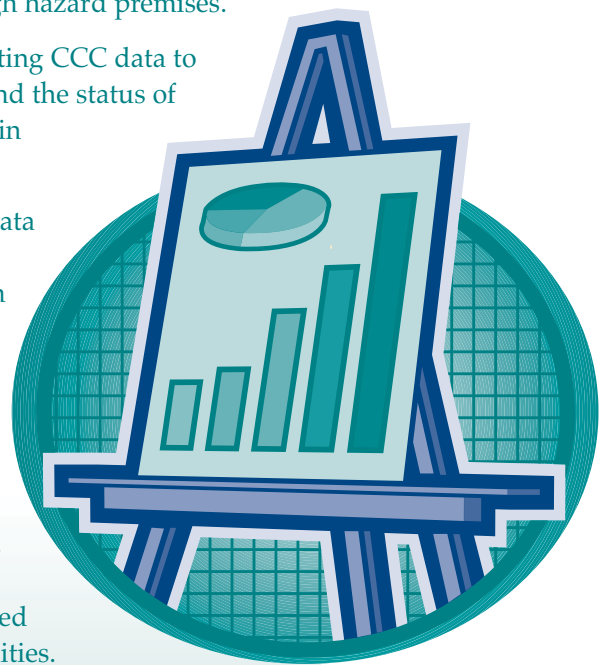
The division's CCC program goals are to:

- Continue promoting CCC programs and implementation activities for all Group A systems.
- Work with systems to ensure premises isolation backflow protection requirements are met for unprotected high hazard premises.
- Continue collecting CCC data to better understand the status of CCC programs in Washington.

Collection of 2002 data is currently underway. Division staff will also begin phased follow-up with systems that have reported unprotected high-health cross connection hazards, starting with those reporting unprotected sewage-related facilities.

Once those are addressed, plans are to work closely with systems that reported serving other unprotected high hazard facilities of the type listed in Table 9 in WAC 246-290-490.

For more information, including more detail on the 2001 findings, please contact Terri Notestine at terri.notestine@doh.wa.gov or at 360-236-3133.



Tap Tips

Sorting Out Limits and Levels

Do you ever get confused about the difference between detection limits and state reporting limits? Does the subject raise questions about lab reports and what you must tell customers in your Consumer Confidence Report? If so, read on.

First of all, some definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The maximum level of a contaminant permitted in a public water system.

State Reporting Limit (SRL)

The minimum level of a contaminant that a lab must be able to detect in order to be certified for performing regulatory drinking water analysis.

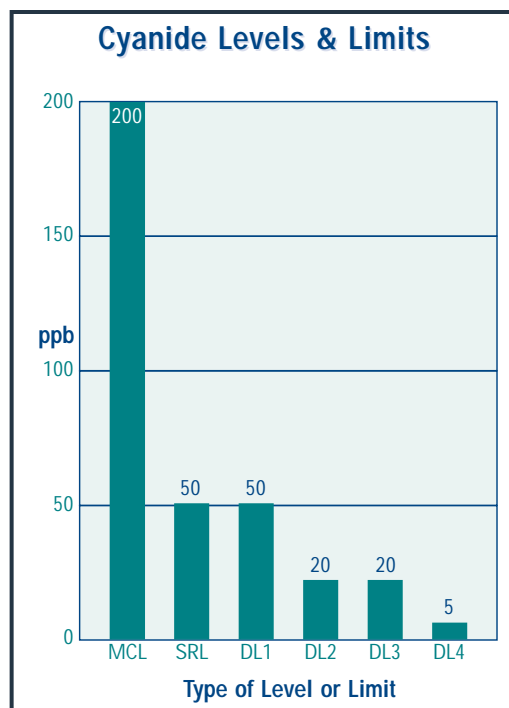
Detection Limit (DL)

The level of a contaminant that a particular lab test can detect. Sometimes there are multiple tests for the same contaminant with different levels of sensitivity.

Cyanide is a good example. Four different EPA-approved distillation tests for cyanide and their respective DLs (from least to most sensitive) are:

1. Selective Electrode 50 ppb
2. Spectrophotometric 20 ppb
3. Amenable, Spectrophotometric 20 ppb
4. Automated Spectrophotometric 5 ppb

As the following chart shows, the MCL for cyanide is 200 ppb. Even the least sensitive test is capable of detecting levels of 50 ppb, which the Department of Health has set as the SRL.



The SRL for a contaminant will always be equal to or higher than the detection limit for the least sensitive analytic method used. In the case of cyanide, they are equal at 50 ppb—and considerably lower than the MCL of 200 ppb.

Some labs may use one of the more sensitive tests, in which case they could be reporting to you levels that are below the SRL. (Note that labs will often report results in parts per million, or milligrams per liter, rather than parts per billion. See sidebar on converting.)

Compositing: Another complication

Purveyors may ask a certified lab to composite samples collected from individual sources within one system. This means that equal amounts of each sample are added together in the laboratory to make one sample for analysis.

The number of composited samples must be such that a possible MCL exceedance will not be masked by dilution with the other samples. For VOCs, up to five individual samples can be composited. For SOC, up to three samples can be composited. At this time, laboratories are

not compositing IOC samples because the current SRLs for some IOC compounds are very close to their MCLs.

NOTE: Samples from wellfield sources cannot be composited from any other samples (because water from a wellfield is already a 'composite' of water from the individual wells of the wellfield).

CCR reporting

One purpose of the Consumer Confidence Report is to provide information to customers about the actual levels of chemicals that are detected, even when they are below MCLs or trigger levels. (Trigger levels usually signal the need for more monitoring. A few trigger levels are equal to MCLs, but most are lower).

If a laboratory reports a value that is equal to or below the SRL, you **are not** required to include this chemical in your CCR. However, if the laboratory reports a value that is greater than the SRL and less than the trigger level or MCL, you **are** required to include this chemical as "detected" in your CCR.

For example, if your laboratory reports a nitrate level of 0.2 ppm, you **are not** required to include it in your CCR because it is below the SRL of 0.5 ppm established by the state for minimum lab performance results. If, however, your laboratory reports a nitrate level of 0.7 ppm (lower than the trigger level of 5.0 ppm) you **are** required to include it in your CCR because it is greater than the SRL.

For any chemical, if the lab uses a method that reports a detection below the SRL and enters that result on the lab report form, then you do have a verifiable detection. However, such result does not need to be reported on your CCR because it is below the SRL. For reporting purposes in the CCR, it may be considered a non-detect.

If you have questions, contact your regional office and ask to speak with source monitoring staff for more information on water tests and their meaning.

Converting between parts per billion (ppb), parts per million (ppm), and milligrams per liter (mg/L).

To convert from ppb to ppm, move the decimal point three places to the left (the same as dividing by 1,000). To go from ppm to ppb, move the decimal three places to the right (or multiply by 1,000).

Parts per million is the same as milligrams per liter.

parts per billion (ppb)	parts per million (ppm)	milligrams per liter (mg/L)
49.0	.049	.049

The results from laboratories will often be expressed in parts per million or milligrams per liter.

Converting from ppm to ppb often results in more easily understandable numbers. For example, for many people it is easier to see that 49 is less than 50 than to see that 0.49 is less than 0.5.

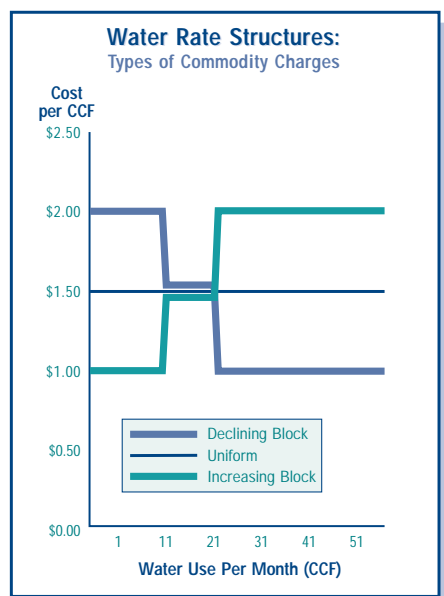
Water Rate Structures Can Foster Conservation

Water rates based partly on consumption can improve your financial situation and encourage your customers to use less water, especially during peak consumption season. This article presents some background information and an example of how one small system used such rates. A follow-up article in the next Water Tap will have more detail on how to plan and implement conservation-based rates.

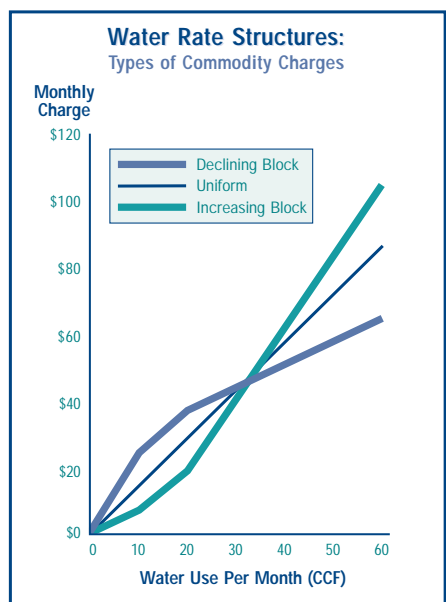
How it works

The chart below shows examples of three different types of commodity charges that might be added on to fixed service charges. The **uniform rate** adds a fixed amount per unit of water used (in this case per hundred cubic feet, or CCF). This rate might be added for all water consumed, or it might be added on only after a certain base quantity of water is consumed.

The **declining block rate** charges less for higher consumption. The **increasing block rate** (sometimes called “inverted” or “inclining”) charges more for higher consumption, thus encouraging conservation.



The second chart shows how the commodity charge added to each customer's bill would be affected by the three different types of block rates in this example.



Doe Bay Water Users Assoc.

A successful example

Doe Bay Water Users Association, on Orcas Island in San Juan County, (231 connections) is a water efficiency success story. Until recently, the system was charging only an annual fee for most users, regardless of the amount of water they consumed. Peak water use during summer was at times more than double the amount used during winter months. After adding an increasing block rate charge to the annual fee in 2002, for water consumed over 6,000 gallons, Doe Bay saw summer demand decline by over 20 percent compared to the same period in 2000.

The conversion to the new rate structure didn't just happen overnight. Ted Wixom, the system's general manager, said the preparation took a couple of years, including adding service meters, sending out mock bills, and educating customers along the way.

To save time, money, and effort, Doe Bay reads the service meters and adds the commodity charge only in May, June, July, and August.

According to Wixom, “The conversion to metering has been instrumental in reducing water usage, and I have heard no adverse comments from the membership regarding this step.” He said about 38 percent of customers ended up paying the extra charge (an average of \$50 spread over four months). The increased revenue above direct costs is earmarked for a capital reserve account, so the new rate structure both conserves water and improves the system's ability to deal with future demands.

For Doe Bay, the keys to a successful rate increase were patience—giving people time to adjust their thinking and behaviors—and attention to customer education and feedback.

For more information on Doe Bay Water Users Association, check out their website at www.doebay.net/dbwua.html.

Training courses, publications, and regional staff can help you with budgeting and rate setting

DOH is sponsoring budgeting and rate setting courses for small systems around the state right now. If you are interested, check out the training calendar on page 16 to find a course and learn how setting rates can help you encourage efficient use of water. Consider inviting others such as clerks and council members to join you.

The Division of Drinking Water also has a guidance document on the subject entitled “Overview of Conservation-Oriented Rate Structures for Public Water Systems.” For a copy, contact your regional office or the Training and Outreach Section in Olympia (360-236-3164) and ask for publication number 331-112.

For more information, contact:
Jennifer Kropack, 253-395-6769
Deana Pavwoski, 509-456-5067

■ New Publications ■

This is a new feature that will be in each issue of the Water Tap, to tell our readers about new publications that the Division of Drinking Water has issued.

We have a variety of publications, ranging from 2-page fact sheets to guidance documents with 100 or more pages. They are listed on our publications website at http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Our_Main_Pages/public.htm. If you have questions, call Abigail Hughes at 360-236-3164. The following publications are new since July 2002:

Report to the Governor: Water System Capacity (# 331-171). A 12-page EPA-required report on the state's efforts to ensure the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of water systems.

Lead in Drinking Water (# 331-177). A 2-page fact sheet on health issues of lead in drinking water, including information on measurement, reducing exposure, and regulations.

Copper in Drinking Water (# 331-178). A 2-page fact sheet on health issues of copper in drinking water, including information on detection, regulation, and prevention of backflows in carbonated beverage dispensers.

Public Health Advisory: Coliform (# 331-179). A 2-page Q&A sheet telling water system customers what they can do to protect their health when water may be contaminated with coliform bacteria.

Troubleshooting Checklist for Coliform Contamination (# 331-180). A 2-page fact sheet with tips on how to check for coliform problems in wells, springs, treatment devices, tanks, reservoirs, and distribution systems.

Coliform Bacteria and Drinking Water (# 331-181). A 1-page fact sheet for water consumers on the nature of coliform and what to do about it.

Emergency Water Supply Guidelines for Food Service Establishments (# 331-182). A 1-page fact sheet with procedures to follow during a boil water emergency, including minimum requirements for water shut-off, hand washing, dishwashing, and use of boiled or bottled water.

Responding to a Threat Against a Water System (# 331-183). A 2-page fact sheet for use by health department and water system staff when responding to suspected intentional threats. Includes tips on identifying and responding to the threat, notifying officials, communicating with others, and testing for particular contaminants.

Division of Drinking Water Strategic Directions (# 331-184). A 5-page outline of the division's eight main goals, with priority activities listed for each.

Getting Drinking Water Information (# 331-185). A 2-page fact sheet to help people find information through the Division of Drinking Water's website, publications, and technical assistance resources.

Relevancy of Training for Certified Water Works Operators (# 331-186).

A 2-page fact sheet with information on the importance of relevant training and examples of which kinds of training are and are not directly relevant to ongoing job responsibilities and professional growth.

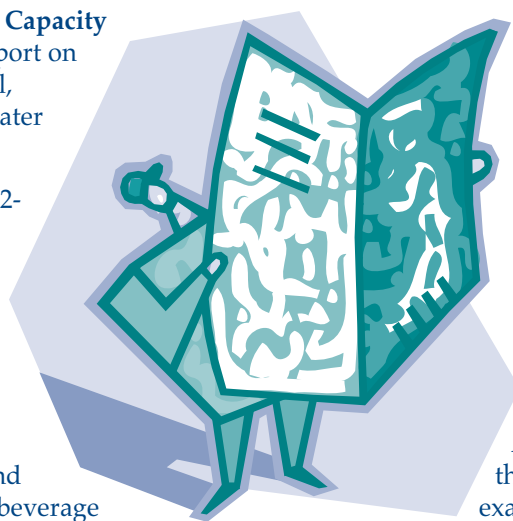
Follow-up to an Unsatisfactory Coliform Sample (# 331-187). A 2-page fact sheet describing actions that water system personnel must take when water sample testing has indications of coliform contamination.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 2003 Funding Cycle Application Guidelines (# 331-196). A 40-page document with instructions and guidance for water systems applying for low-interest DWSRF loans.

Sanitary Surveys of Drinking Water Systems (# 331-197). Two-page fact sheet for water purveyors with basic information about sanitary surveys—their purpose, who conducts them, what's in them, the process, and fees.

Water System Security and Emergency Response Planning (# 331-199). A 4-page pamphlet describing general issues, practices, and approaches to water system security and emergency response planning.

Planning Requirements for Public Water Systems (# 331-202). A 2-page fact sheet describing planning requirements for public water systems in Washington State—when to do a Water System Plan, when to do a Small Water System Management Program, and what planning documents are required to maintain eligibility for loans under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program.



Arsenic Rule Process Begins

Long-term exposure to arsenic in drinking water is linked to serious health problems such as cancer and cardiovascular disease. Reducing exposure to arsenic can reduce the risk of health effects.

Last year, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) changed the standard for arsenic in drinking water from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb. The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) supports EPA's science-based decision to tighten the standard and is taking steps to adopt the change in the state rules governing drinking water systems in Washington.

Though the federal rule applies to only Group A community and non-transient, non-community (NTNC) drinking water systems, the department is considering applying the same standard to all water systems in Washington, with the goal of providing the same level of protection for all people connected to a public water system. At the direction of the State Board of Health, DOH has initiated a rule-making process that will include an analysis of economic impacts.

Workshops to discuss the rule-making process and present initial draft rule language for comment are tentatively planned for late June of this year. Public hearings are planned for October, with rule adoption scheduled for December 2003.

Private wells are not regulated by DOH, but fall under the jurisdiction of the local health departments. Some local health agencies have already adopted requirements for arsenic.

For more information about arsenic in drinking water, visit our web page at: www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/our_main_pages/arsenic.htm

We will update this website with workshop information and rule development when it becomes available.



(continued from page 1)

Emergency Drinking Water Sources



If your system is considering the possibility of bringing on-line an emergency source of supply as a response to drought conditions, do the following soon:

Consult with your drinking water regional office.

Contact them and discuss the construction of the source, potential sources of microbiological contaminants in the wellhead area or watershed, and the pumping and pump control system. The source may need physical improvements before it is used, even for just a short time.

Disinfect wells. If your emergency source is a well, plan to disinfect it before placing the source in service.

Sample sources and treat accordingly. At a minimum, collect two coliform samples and one nitrate sample from each emergency source before bringing it on-line. If coliform are present or the nitrate standard is exceeded, the source must receive appropriate treatment.

Continuous chlorination with sufficient contact time before the first point of service will be required for wells with coliform detected. Your regional office can consult with you about disinfection treatment.

Warn your customers. If you plan to use an unfiltered surface water source, you must issue a health advisory to all customers before and during the period the source is in service. Use of an unfiltered surface water source or an inadequately treated ground water under the direct influence of surface water source requires very close coordination with your regional office.

Continue coliform sampling. Once an emergency source is operational, expect to sample it for coliform bacteria at least once every week, unless your regional office specifies an alternate monitoring schedule.

Continue chemical sampling. If the emergency source operates longer than two months, expect to sample for complete inorganic chemicals and organic chemicals as prescribed by your regional office.

Finally, if for any reason you bring an emergency source on-line without any advanced planning or sampling, you must immediately issue a general health advisory (i.e., Boil Water Advisory) to your customers. Consult with your regional office about appropriate tools and language for a health advisory.

Regulation Revisions in the Works

Three topics to be addressed in a one-year process

The Division of Drinking Water has filed notice of intent to revise three different sets of state regulations relating to drinking water:

Drinking Water Operating Permits, chapter 246-294 WAC

The purpose is to update the compliance criteria to be consistent with new drinking water regulations that have been adopted since this rule was first enacted in 1993.

Group A and Group B regulations for new federal arsenic rule

The purpose is to be consistent with the federal rule and to strengthen protection from long-term exposure to arsenic.

Group A regulations for new long-term 1 enhanced surface water treatment rule

The purpose is to be consistent with the federal rule and to strengthen microbial controls for systems serving fewer than 10,000 people.



Target Timelines:

Action	Operating Permits	Arsenic	Surface Water
Notice of intent filed	January 23, 2003	September 12, 2002	September 12, 2002
Draft rule prepared	March 2003	May 2003	May 2003
Stakeholder workshops	May 2003	June 2003	-----
Revised rule	July 2003	August 2003	August 2003
Public hearing	August 2003	October 2003	October 2003
Final adoption	September 2003	December 2003	December 2003
Rule effective	October 2003	January 2004	January 2004

Information on workshops regarding the operating permit and arsenic rules is available on the web at http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Our_Main_Pages/regula.htm. For more information on any of these proposals, contact Theresa Phillips 360-236-3147.

Mid-Session Report: Water-related bills in the works

As of March 7, 2003, the Division of Drinking Water had reviewed 158 proposed bills that relate to our responsibilities. These bills deal with water resources, local community decision making for fluoridation treatment, criminal trespass requirements, regulatory reform, and water district responsibilities.

The division reviewed more than 60 water resource related bills. A number of them that bear watching survived their house of origin. SB 5145 states that developers and land owners are

treated the same under the exempt well statute. HB 2067 expands the permit exemption to allow an exempt well to be used for any number of residences as long as each residence consumes less than 1,200 gallons per day.

A number of bills moving through both houses deal with municipal water rights and water conservation requirements. These bills attempt to grant flexibility in the exercise of water rights in regard to place of use, number of connections, and point of withdrawal for ground water rights. They also would increase water right certainty by protecting municipal water rights from relinquishment and

providing mechanisms to obtain "good standing" status to inchoate portions of water right certificates.

HB 1338, the Governor's executive request bill on municipal water rights, directs the Department of Health to adopt water use efficiency rules that include a water system leakage standard, data collection, demand forecasting requirements, and conservation planning requirements. These are all to be tailored to be appropriate to system size.

Stay tuned for information about any bills that actually become law. If you have questions, contact Richard Siffert at 360-236-3146.

Professional Growth Deadline is Close:

Many certified operators, including those “grand-parented,” must meet requirements by the end of this year.

If you were certified as a water works operator in Washington before January 1, 2001 or “grandparented” into the program, then you need to meet the professional growth requirement by December 31, 2003.



If you were certified after January 1, 2001, you have until December 31, 2006 to meet the requirement.

Failure results in loss of certification

Remember — if you fail to satisfy the professional growth requirement by the deadline date, you will not be eligible to renew your certificate. To become certified again, you would have to meet the education and experience requirements and pass the certification examination.

Demonstration of continued professional growth is required by the Water Works Operator Certification Program regulations. Under the direction of the Department of Health, the Washington Environmental Training Center (WETRC) at Green River Community College provides course evaluation and continuing education unit (CEU) assignment services to water works training course sponsors and maintains individual professional growth transcripts for each certified water works operator.

Two options available

All operators certified before January 1, 2001, including all operators grandparented into the certification program, must do one of the following by December 31, 2003 to be eligible for 2004 certification renewal:

Option 1: Accumulate a minimum of three CEU or college credits for training that is directly relevant to the operation, maintenance or management of a water system, and that has an influence on water quality, water supply, or public health protection.

Option 2: Advance by examination in the Water Works Operator Certification Program to a Level 2, 3 or 4, or achieve certification by examination in a classification as follows:

- WDM to WTPO, BTO or CCS
- WTPO to WDM or CCS
- BTO to WDM, WTPO, WDS or CCS
- WDS to WDM, WTPO, BTO or CCS
- CCS to WDM, WTPO or WDS

Certified operators who have already met their professional growth requirement have received a letter verifying their completion and a transcript from WETRC. This letter is the only official record accepted by Department of Health as documentation of demonstrating continued professional growth in the field. If you were certified prior to January 1, 2001 and have not yet met your professional growth requirement, it is your responsibility to satisfy the requirement on or before December 31, 2003.

For more information please contact WETRC at 253-288-3369 or toll-free 1-800-562-0858.



Especially for Small Systems

Training for Operators of Small Water Systems in 2003

An overview of courses offered by the Division of Drinking Water

This training, funded through an EPA grant, is provided at no cost to operators of small water systems serving less than 3,300 people. It is designed to help these operators achieve their professional growth requirement of three continuing education units by December 31, 2003. It includes basic overview courses and in-depth courses on priority issues. Certified operator information is available on Drinking Water's website: www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/our_main_pages/opcertification.htm

Operators eligible for this training will receive flyers advertising each course. Course information will also be featured in future editions of the Water Tap newsletter and in a complete training schedule with dates and locations maintained on our website at www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/our_main_pages/training.htm

For questions contact Ronni Woolrich, Division of Drinking Water, (360) 236-3092, email: ronni.woolrich@doh.wa.gov

Course Title <small>(Alphabetical listing. For a chronological listing of courses, see the full training calendar)</small>	Number of locations	Dates*
Basic Treatment Operator and Water Treatment Plant Operator Certification Review Courses	6	January through December 2003
Basic Water Works Overview (Repeat of a course offered last year)	10	March through April 2003
Basic Math	8	May through September 2003
Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems	25	February through May 2003
Chlorination Basics	20	July through December 2003
Cross Connection Control and Backflow Basics	24	January through December 2003 (two a month)
Cross Connection Control Specialist Exam Review	6	January through September 2003
Monitoring Alarms, Controls and Automation for Small Water Systems	16	March through December 2003
Operations and Maintenance Basics (Repeat of a course offered last year)	10	June through July 2003
Water Sampling Basics	25	September through December 2003
Preparing Your Consumer Confidence Report	25	February through June 2003
Sanitary Surveys	15	September through December 2003
Total Coliform Rule training	11	March through May 2003
Water Distribution Certification Exam Review	6	January through September 2003
Water Meter and Source Metering Basics	15	May through July 2003
Water System Emergency Response Planning	25	June through October 2003
Water System Vulnerability	25	November 2002 through May 2003
Water Treatment Plant Operator Exam Review	3	January through September 2003
Wellhead Protection	15	August through December 2003

**Note: Schedule will include some Saturdays*

Need help preparing your 2002 consumer confidence report?

It's time to do year 2002 consumer confidence reports. The reports are required of all Group A community water systems and are due to both customers and the Department of Health no later than July 1, 2003. For most of you, it will be as simple as updating last year's report with year 2002 water quality data.

The purpose of these reports is to summarize water quality results, provide source information, establish contacts for input or questions, and promote public awareness of what it takes to provide safe and reliable drinking water.

The division will be sending out an informational packet in April to help you complete your consumer confidence report. Other resources available to you include:

Free training for systems with 3,300 population or smaller. Check out times and locations in the training and education calendar, pages 16-19.

Evergreen Rural Water of Washington
PO Box 2300, Shelton, WA 98584
Phone: 1-800-272-5981
<http://www.erwow.org/cgi-bin/store/store/commerce.cgi>

Free on line computer template program to guide you through the report. CD-ROMs are \$20 for members, \$30 for nonmembers.

Midwest Assistance Program
PO Box 81, New Prague, MN 56071
Phone: 952-758-4334
FAX: 952-758-4336
<http://www.map-inc.org/publicat.htm>

Free computer template program, or a guidebook with worksheet and instructions for writing your report without the use of a computer.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.,
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: 1-800-426-4791
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html>

Free on-line computer template program.

American Water Works Association
6666 W. Quincy Ave., Denver, CO 80235
Phone: 303-794-7711 or 1-800-366-0107
FAX: 303-794-3951
<http://www.awwa.org>

For more information, contact your regional office and ask to speak with source monitoring staff.



Chemical Source Monitoring Waivers:

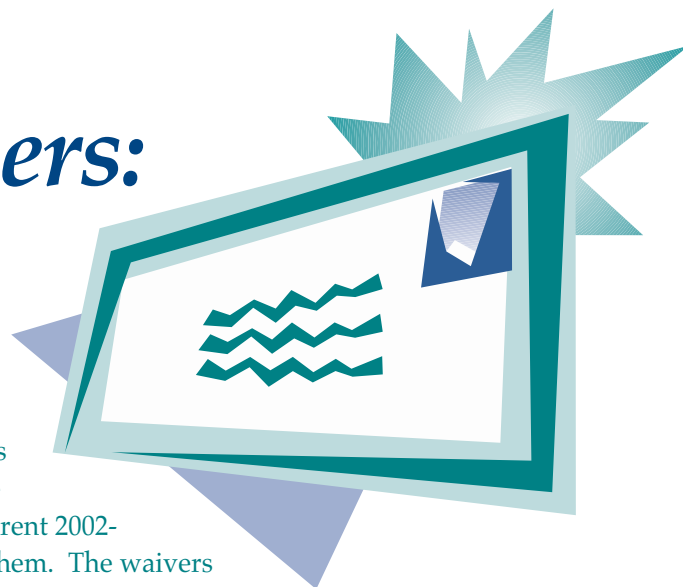
April 2003 brings a second chance to apply for reduced monitoring during the 2002-2004 compliance period

In July 2002, the Division of Drinking Water sent water systems information about source monitoring waiver eligibility and the process of applying for waivers. We issued waivers for the current 2002-2004 compliance period to qualifying systems who requested them. The waivers may reduce source monitoring requirements for inorganic chemicals (IOCs), volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs).

In January 2003, the division mailed a 2003 Water Quality Monitoring Report (WQMR) to all Group A Community and Non-Transient Non-Community water systems. The purpose of the annual WQMR is to provide water systems with a list of monitoring requirements for the current year. Your 2003 WQMR takes into account waivers that were granted for the current compliance period. Systems that did not respond to last year's waiver mailing were scheduled for appropriate monitoring requirements.

In April 2003, the division will be offering another opportunity to apply for chemical source monitoring waivers to those systems that did not respond to the waiver applications sent out last summer. If you are offered, apply for, and are granted monitoring waivers, you will receive a revised 2003 WQMR reflecting the reduced monitoring requirements.

Please wait for your waiver application packet to arrive this spring and we will be glad to assist you at that time if you have questions about source monitoring waivers.



For wholesalers: Important consumer confidence report deadline

If you are a community water system that sells or "wheels" water (provides water without a cost) to another community water system, April 1 is an important date for you.

You must provide water quality data to receiving systems by April 1 so they will have time to prepare their consumer confidence reports. You must provide a summary of water quality data collected between January 1998 and December 2002.

As an alternative to the April 1, 2003 deadline, wholesalers and purchasing systems may enter into contractual agreements that sets a different deadline (even later than April 1) as long as the completed consumer confidence reports are distributed to each system's customers before the report distribution due date of July 1, 2003.

As an alternative to providing the monitoring results, you may provide a completed consumer confidence report for subsequent distribution by the purchasing systems to their customers.

For more information about the consumer confidence report regulation, see the article on the previous page.

2003 DWSRF Application Cycle:

Important Dates to Remember

The 2003 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) application cycle is coming up. If you're planning on applying for DWSRF assistance, remember that the proposed

project must be included in a current DOH-

approved water system plan or small water system management

program.

Contact your DOH regional office to find out what is required for your system. Systems that do not meet the following deadlines will automatically be considered ineligible for funding:

📌 DWSRF applications are due to DOH on May 12, 2003.

📌 The deadline for systems to submit a water system plan is September 30.

📌 The deadline for systems to submit a water system plan amendment or small water system management program is November 30.

📌 The deadline for DOH to approve required planning documents is January 31, 2004.

Planning documents submitted by the September 30 and November 30 deadlines are not guaranteed DOH approval.

Funds for approved projects will become available in the spring of 2004. The DWSRF application, guidelines, and other information are on the DWSRF website at http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Our_Main_Pages/dwsrf.htm.

For more information, contact Chris Gagnon, 360-236-3095, chris.gagnon@doh.wa.gov.



New Group A Regulations Coming Soon

On February 25, 2003 the Division of Drinking Water held a public hearing on a proposal to revise the Group A regulations (chapter 246-290 WAC) to reflect Environmental Protection Agency rules on surface water treatment, disinfection by-products, public notification, lead and copper, Radionuclides, filter backwash recycling, and variance & exemption.

The department intends to adopt this rule package on March 26th, 2003 to be effective on April 24, 2003.

More information on this rule revision is available on the web: http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Our_Main_Pages/regula.htm

Or contact Theresa Phillips at 360-236-3147.

Please be patient as we bring our new data system online...

The Division of Drinking Water's ability to collect data, store it, and turn it into information is a key element in protecting the health of the people of Washington State by assuring safe and reliable drinking water.

To improve information management, the division is developing a new integrated business information system called SENTRY, which is intended to fully support current and evolving needs of the division and water systems throughout the state.

Our vision for this system is to provide the correct information to the right person in the right format in a timely manner to support sound public health protection decisions.

As we move from our existing system to the new platform, we may experience problems that affect the information we present to water systems. You may notice inaccurate or missing data in reports or forms we send out. You may not receive information generated by our data system at the same time you usually receive it.

We ask for your patience and understanding. In other words, as they say in the construction business, please "pardon our dust" as we build this new and improved system. We are confident the results will be worth the effort.



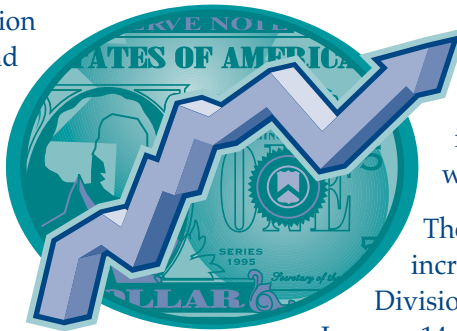
3.29% fee increase proposed for group A systems

A proposed fee increase is tentatively scheduled for public hearing on April 25, 2003. The affected regulations are:

- Water System Evaluation and Project Review and Approval Fees (WAC 246-290-990)
- Water Works Certification Fees (WAC 242-292-160)

The Division of Drinking Water must periodically adjust fees that support the services it provides in order to guarantee it has sufficient revenue to fulfill its obligation to protect public health. The Department

of Health is authorized under RCW 43.20B.020 to charge fees that may be sufficient to cover the full cost of services provided or may be charged on an ability-to-pay basis. Under RCW 43.20.250, it is the policy of Washington State that the cost of each professional, occupational, or business licensing program be fully borne by the members of the profession, occupation, or business.



The fiscal growth factor limit (Initiative 601) for fiscal year 2003 is 3.29 percent. All fees will be raised to this limit.

The last annual fee increase adopted by the Division of Drinking Water was January 14, 2002.

For more information contact Theresa Phillips at 360-236-3147, email at Theresa.Phillips@doh.wa.gov.

Training and Education Calendar April - July 2003

<u>Date</u>	<u>Topics</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>	<u>Cost/CEU</u>
April 1	Total Coliform Rule*	Wenatchee	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.4*
April 1-3	Basic Electrical	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$275/2.1
April 1-3	Water Works Basics	Everett	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$275/2.1
April 2	Total Coliform Rule*	Moses Lake	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.4*
April 2	Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems*	Forks	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 3	Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems*	Port Angeles	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 7-8	Competent Person and Cave-In Protection	Spokane	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$210/1.4
April 7-8	Cross Connection Control Basic Course	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$195/1.4
April 8	Water System Vulnerability Assessment for Small Systems*	Pullman	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 8	Total Coliform Rule*	Aberdeen	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.4*
April 9	Water System Vulnerability Assessment for Small Systems*	Kennewick	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 9	Total Coliform Rule*	Mt Vernon	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.4*
April 10	Basic Water Works Overview (Repeat)*	Bonney Lake	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 10	Asbestos Cement Pipe Work Practice Procedures	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$145/0.7
April 11	Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems*	Yelm	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 12	Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems*	Bremerton	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 14	Cross Connection Control and Backflow Basics*	Colville	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 14-18	BAT Certification Course and Exam	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$695/3.0
April 15	Cross Connection Control and Backflow Basics*	Liberty Lake	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 15	How to Prepare Consumer Confidence Reports*	Bellingham	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 15-17	Pump Operation and Maintenance	Richland	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$275/2.1
April 16	How to Prepare Consumer Confidence Reports*	Mt Vernon	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 17	How to Prepare Consumer Confidence Reports*	Shelton	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 17	Total Coliform Rule*	Vancouver	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.4*
April 18	Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems*	Liberty Lake	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 19	Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems*	Colville	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 19	BAT Exam Only	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$180/NA
April 21-22	BAT Refresher Course	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$205/1.5
April 21-22	Cross Connection Control Basic Course	Everett	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$195/1.4
April 22	Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems*	Wilbur	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 22	Basic Water Works Overview (Repeat)*	Yelm	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 23	Basic Water Works Overview (Repeat)*	Vancouver	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 23	BAT Pro-gro Exam	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$105/NA
April 23	Monitoring Alarms/Controls/Automation Sm. Water Systems*	Vancouver	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	Free/0.7*
April 23-24	WTO & BTO Certification Exam Review*	Yakima	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$180/1.4*
April 24	Basic Water Works Overview (Repeat)*	Goldendale	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*

**These courses are designed for small water systems serving 3,300 people or less.*

Training and Education Calendar April - July 2003

<u>Date</u>	<u>Topics</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>	<u>Cost/CEU</u>
April 24	Maintenance and Operations	Bellingham	Jim Brandley	(425) 257-8800	Call/Call
April 25	Basic Water Works Overview (Repeat)*	Tacoma	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
April 25	Monitoring Alarms/Controls/Automation Sm. Water Systems*	Everett	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	Free/0.7*
April 28-30	Water Distribution Manager Exam Review*	Spokane	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/2.2*
April 28-30	Cross Connection Control Specialist Exam Review*	Mt Vernon	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/2.1*
April 28-30	Water Works Basics	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$275/2.1
April 30	Customer Service	Bellevue	KCAWWA	(425) 951-5318	\$50/Call
May 1	How to Prepare Consumer Confidence Reports*	Omak	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 1	Cross Connection Control and Backflow Basics*	Yelm	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 2	How to Prepare Consumer Confidence Reports*	Wenatchee	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 2	Cross Connection Control and Backflow Basics*	Kelso	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 3	Total Coliform Rule*	Auburn	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.4*
May 5	Cross Connection Control Cert Exam Review	Everett	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$135/0.7
May 5-9	BAT Certification Course and Exam	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$695/3.0
May 6	Basic Mathematics for Small Water System Operators*	Port Angeles	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 6	Water Meters*	Bellingham	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
May 6-8	Water Distribution Certification Exam Review	Tacoma	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$265/2.1
May 7	Water Meters*	Mt Vernon	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
May 7-9	WDM Cert Exam Review*	Tacoma	WETRC	1800-562-0858	\$265/2.1*
May 8	Water Meters*	Shelton	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
May 8	Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems*	Aberdeen	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 8-9	Annual Educational Conference 2003	Wenatchee	WSEHA	(360) 756-2040	Call/Call
May 9	Water Meters*	Aberdeen	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
May 9	Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems*	Shelton	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 10	Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems*	Kelso	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 13	Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems*	Vancouver	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 13	Water Meters*	Omak	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
May 13-15	Basic Electrical	Yakima	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$275/2.1
May 13-15	PNWS-AWWA Annual Conference	Boise, ID	Judy Grycko	(503) 655-4075	\$260/Call
May 14	Water Meters*	Wenatchee	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
May 14	Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems*	Goldendale	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 15	Water Meters*	Moses Lake	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
May 19	Cross Connection Control Cert Exam Review	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$135/0.7
May 19	Budgeting and Rate Setting for Small Water Systems*	Chehalis	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 20	Water System Vulnerability Assessment for Small Systems*	Marysville	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 20-21	BAT Refresher Course	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$205/1.5

**These courses are designed for small water systems serving 3,300 people or less.*

Training and Education Calendar April - July 2003

<u>Date</u>	<u>Topics</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>	<u>Cost/CEU</u>
May 20-22	Water Treatment Plant Operator Exam Review*	Moses Lake	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/2.1*
May 20-22	WDM Cert Exam Review	Everett	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$265/2.1
May 21	Basic Mathematics for Small Water System Operators*	Shelton	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 21	Water System Vulnerability Assessment for Small Systems*	Tacoma	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 21	Monitoring Alarms/Controls/Automation Sm. Water Systems*	Aberdeen	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	Free/0.7*
May 22	BAT Pro-gro Exam	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$105/NA
May 22	Water System Vulnerability Assessment for Small Systems*	Olympia	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 22	Monitoring Alarms/Controls/Automation Sm. Water Systems*	Port Angeles	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	Free/0.7*
May 23	How to Prepare Consumer Confidence Reports*	Goldendale	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 23	Basic Mathematics for Small Water System Operators*	Liberty Lake	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 27	Basic Mathematics for Small Water System Operators*	Yakima	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
May 27-29	Water Distribution Manager Exam Review*	Olympia	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/2.2*
May 27-29	Cross Connection Control Specialist Exam Review*	Spokane	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/2.1*
June 3	Treatment Options	Mt Vernon	Jim Brandley	(425) 257-8800	Call/Call
June 4	Treatment Options	Pt Townsend	Jim Brandley	(425) 257-8800	Call/Call
June 5	Operations and Maintenance Basics*	Wilbur	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
June 6	Operations and Maintenance Basics*	Ellensburg	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
June 7	Operations and Maintenance Basics*	Kennewick	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
June 9	How to Prepare Consumer Confidence Reports*	Pullman	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
June 9-11	Pump Operation and Maintenance	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$275/2.1
June 10	Cross Connection Control and Backflow Basics*	Moses Lake	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
June 10	How to Prepare Consumer Confidence Reports*	Othello	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
June 11	Cross Connection Control and Backflow Basics*	Yakima	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
June 11	How to Prepare Consumer Confidence Reports*	Walla Walla	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
June 11-12	Process Control and Instrumentation	Tacoma	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$225/1.4
June 12	Operations and Maintenance Basics*	Forks	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
June 12	Asbestos Cement Pipe Work Practice Procedures	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$145/0.7
June 13	Operations and Maintenance Basics*	Aberdeen	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
June 16-17	Competent Person and Cave-In Protection	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$210/1.4
June 17	Water Meters*	Yakima	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
June 18	Water Meters*	Goldendale	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
June 18-19	BAT Refresher Course	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$205/1.5
June 19	Water Meters*	Vancouver	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
June 19	Monitoring Alarms/Controls/Automation Sm. Water Systems*	Mt Vernon	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	Free/0.7*
June 20	Water Meters*	Kelso	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
June 20	BAT Pro-gro Exam	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$105/NA

**These courses are designed for small water systems serving 3,300 people or less.*

Training and Education Calendar April - July 2003

<u>Date</u>	<u>Topics</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>	<u>Cost/CEU</u>
June 20	Monitoring Alarms/Controls/Automation Sm. Water Systems*	Leavenworth	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	Free/0.7*
June 21	BAT Exam Only	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$180/NA
June 23-27	BAT Certification Course and Exam	Auburn	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	\$695/3.0
June 24	Emergency Response Planning*	Forks	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
June 25	Emergency Response Planning*	Port Angeles	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
June 26	Emergency Response Planning*	Shelton	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
June 27	Emergency Response Planning*	Aberdeen	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
July 8	Cross Connection Control and Backflow Basics*	Bellingham	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
July 9	Chlorination Basics*	Forks	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
July 9	Water Meters*	Colville	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
July 9	Cross Connection Control and Backflow Basics*	Mt Vernon	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
July 10	Chlorination Basics*	Port Angeles	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
July 10	Water Meters*	Pullman	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
July 10	Operations and Maintenance Basics*	Bonney Lake	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
July 11	Operations and Maintenance Basics*	Vancouver	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
July 11	Water Meters*	Walla Walla	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
July 12	Operations and Maintenance Basics*	Yelm	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
July 15	Emergency Response Planning*	Colville	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
July 16	Operations and Maintenance Basics*	Goldendale	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
July 16	Emergency Response Planning*	Liberty Lake	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
July 17	Operations and Maintenance Basics*	North Bend	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.7*
July 17	Emergency Response Planning*	Pullman	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
July 18	Emergency Response Planning*	Kennewick	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
July 22	Chlorination Basics*	Omak	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
July 23	Chlorination Basics*	Wenatchee	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
July 23	Monitoring Alarms/Controls/Automation Sm. Water Systems*	Kelso	WETRC	1-800-562-0858	Free/0.7*
July 24	Chlorination Basics*	Moses Lake	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
July 24	Water Meters*	Port Angeles	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/0.5*
July 29	Emergency Response Planning*	Moses Lake	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
July 30	Emergency Response Planning*	Yakima	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*
July 31	Emergency Response Planning*	Walla Walla	ERWOW	1-800-272-5981	Free/Call*

*These courses are designed for small water systems serving 3,300 people or less.

Additional Training Links:

AWWA King County Subsection Web Site – www.kcawwa.org
 ERWOW Web Site - www.ERWOW.org
 WETRC Web Site - www.ivygreen.ctc.edu/wetrc
 AWWA Pacific Northwest Section - www.pnws-awwa.org/

For the complete Training Calendar visit the Drinking Water Homepage and click on Training - www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw

NOTE: Links to external resources are provided as a public service, and do not imply endorsement by the Washington State Department of Health.

May 4-10 is Drinking Water Week

Governor Gary Locke signed the following proclamation on February 10:

Whereas, water follows a natural cycle from Earth to air to Earth again; and

Whereas, water is a basic and essential need of every living creature; and

Whereas, our health, comfort, and standard of living depend upon an abundant supply of safe drinking water; and

Whereas, the citizens of the State of Washington should have a safe and dependable supply of water now and in the future; and

Whereas, we are calling upon each citizen to help protect our source waters from pollution, practice water conservation, and get involved in local water issues;

Now Therefore, I, Gary Locke, Governor of the State of Washington, do hereby proclaim the week of May 4, 2003 through May 10, 2003, as Drinking Water Week in Washington State and I urge citizens to join me in this special observance.



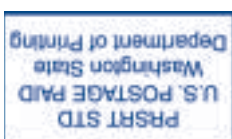
In This Issue

The following people contributed to the production of this issue of the Water Tap: Cheryl Bergener, Denise Clifford, Donna Freier, Chris Gagnon, Gregg Grunenfelder, Rich Hoey, Jim Hudson, Steve Hulsman, Abigail Hughes, Peggy Johnson, Steve Kelso (Editor), Jennifer Kropack, Bill Liechty, Donna Lynch, Melissa Maxfield, Terri Notestine, Deana Pavwoski, Theresa Phillips, Dan Sander, Rich Sarver, Rich Siffert, Paula Smith, Scott Torpie, Michele Vazquez, Trace Warner, and Mike Wilson.

The Department of Health, Division of Drinking Water, publishes the Water Tap to provide information to water system owners, water works operators, and others interested in drinking water. Comments and questions are welcome.

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